

















# THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

SAINT PAUL, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1862.

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VOLUME II.

## The Saint Paul Press.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE.

This paper has a large Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

ST. PAUL, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1862.

### NEWS OF THE MORNING.

The gratifying intelligence which we present this morning, will electrify every loyal heart. McClellan is at last removed; Burnside commands the army of the Potomac; Hooker takes Fitz John Porter's corps, who is summoned to Washington to stand a trial on charges preferred by General Pope; and Schenck, one of the ablest men in the nation, succeeds General Wool at Baltimore.

The President, free from the restraining influences of a disloyal faction, and sensible of the emergency of the hour, calls loyal hearts to his aid in crushing the assassins who assail the life of the nation.

In the Department of the Gulf, Gen. Butler displays his characteristic energy and fertility of invention, in providing for the loyal blacks, whose number is daily increasing.

General Rosecrans is at Nashville; Banks is pushing forward preparations for his expedition; and though the hour be dark, and the peril imminent, we believe that the Republic, assailed by open enemies and betrayed by false friends, will yet, and very soon, put forth its strength and vindicate its right to a place among the nations of the earth.

### PEACE WITH THE SIOUX.

Advices lately received from emigrant parties to Salmon river, show that the circle of Sioux depredations has extended over the whole area of the western plains. Several emigrant trains, as far west as western Nebraska, and beyond, have been waylaid, attacked and whole parties massacred, including several persons from this city.

We shall publish some correspondence on this subject to-morrow. We are sure to find in advance only to show how utterly absurd is the allegation of the New York Times that the war with this fierce barbarian race—the Tartar nomads of the West—is over; and how futile, how worse than futile, how fearfully mischievous will be the policy of suspending military operations against them, till their complete subjugation and disarmament is effected.

The Minnesota outbreak is merely a local eruption of a disease which spreads over the whole western face of the continent. To seek the remedy for this malady, in "a peace with the conquered Sioux of Minnesota," is like sticking a bit of court-plaster on a wild bull's horn to cure him of his propensity for going. It is to tie a piece of red tape to the tail of a trapped wolf, and then to let the "varmint" go, as if that imposing ceremony would exercise his teeth and conjure the wolf out of him.

The policy of the Government is a direct invitation to the whole horde of Northern savages to pour in upon our frontier, through the trail marked by the unvanquished blood of our border settlers. It is to repeat the disastrous expedient of old Rome in the feeble days of her decline, when, without the courage to meet and conquer, she was content to purchase, an ephemeral peace with the fierce tribes that issued from their Northern wilds to wake her tyrants from their luxurious sleep, with the yell of war at their palace gates.

### The National Revenue.

The value of the United States stocks must greatly increase as the capitalists become aware of the operation of the internal tax bill. The financial officer of the New York Tribune says that "the reports thus far of the collectors are astounding, and show an unexpected capacity of the people for taxation." Instead of \$150,000,000 a year, the present returns indicate a revenue of \$350,000,000, equal to that of Great Britain. We hear of one stock auctioneer in Boston whose tax for the month of October was \$1,200.

If the debt of the United States swells to a thousand millions of dollars before the war is closed, and the average interest on it is five per cent., the estimated revenue from internal taxes alone would pay the interest on the debt, and leave \$300,000,000 to be applied to the ordinary expenses of the government and the extinction of the debt.

If we concede that the ordinary expenses of the government after the war will amount to \$100,000,000, there will still remain \$200,000,000 yearly to be applied to the payment of the principal of the debt. This sum would extinguish the whole in five years.

Even if the revenue only amounts to \$250,000,000, this sum would be sufficient to pay the expenses of the government, the interest on the debt, and in ten years the debt itself. If the revenue is only \$200,000,000, the same result will be produced in twenty years.

### The Demoralizing Influence of Politics.

The New York Herald says, (and the N. Y. Herald doubtless knows) that the effect of political life upon the morals is sadly deteriorating. There is the case of our friend Thurlow Weed, for example. Alas! the demoralizing influence of politics, will, we fear, prevent Weed from being transplanted to Paradise.

### LET THE LAWS BE EXECUTED.

The New York Times is "very glad" that it is not the purpose of the government to deal in a sanguinary manner with the lately belligerent red men of Minnesota. "They are to be subjected," it tells us, "to some punishment which will be more effective in preventing outbreaks in the future."

This, we suppose, is a faithful echo of the views of those in authority at Washington, and evinces a degree of heartless stolidity and stupid indifference to the horrible butcheries perpetrated by these Sioux upon the people of this State, which it is impossible to contemplate with patience.

The article which we publish elsewhere, at length, is a cold-blooded apology for the atrocities of these fiends, while it attempts to justify the refusal to punish them, on the pretext, utterly false in fact, that the condemnation is indiscriminate. The facts are, that out of some fifteen hundred taken prisoners, something over 300 were proved to have actually participated in the massacres, or attempts to massacre our people.

They were found guilty of murder. Now, it might as well be understood at Washington first as last, that the penalty for murder by the laws of this State is DEATH, and that Indians are not regarded here as so much better than white men as to be exempted from the punishment which the law affixes to their crimes. If, therefore, the Federal authorities will not hang them by military process, the civil authorities will be justified in issuing warrants for the immediate arrest of the murderers, and turning them over to our courts.

In this matter of the local administration of justice our laws are supreme, and any one acting under any other authority who shall connive at the escape of the criminals will render himself liable to severe penalties as an accessory. We call then upon the officers of justice to see that the offended law has its course.

Let the criminals be at once indicted by the Grand Juries of the districts in which the outrages occurred and be committed for trial, together with all who "efforts to make peace with these conquered Sioux," are found attempting to defraud justice of its victims.

### Death of Capt. Robson.

Editors of the Press, Plain, Nov. 9th, 1862.

Captain Robson, Company E, 10th Regiment, was accidentally and fatally shot at this place while passing through his company on Friday, Dr. Southworth, of the place, was called and Dr. Ayer, of Le Sueur, immediately sent for. Everything was done for his relief that skill and attention could do, but without avail. He died at 3 o'clock this morning.

This should prove an additional warning against carrying loaded fire arms, except when there is a necessity for their use.

Capt. R. was, we are informed, a very worthy and popular officer, and his loss will be deeply felt by his associates officers and men.

### Toledo a Cotton Port.

During the month of August over 4,000 bales of cotton passed through the port of Toledo, in the month of September about the same, and in the month of October over 5,000 bales—in all, in round numbers, 15,000 bales.

### Those Prophets of Old.

How rich the following passage appears which was originally printed in the English Quarterly Review, in March, 1835:

We are not advocates for visionary projects that interfere with useful establishments. We are not the disciples of impracticable ideas. What can be more palpably absurd and ridiculous than the idea of a railroad as impracticable as the idea of a steam locomotive? We should as soon expect as fast stage coaches. We should as soon expect a steam locomotive to suffer itself to be led off upon one of Congress's rockets, as to put themselves at the mercy of such a machine, going at such a rate.

### The Postage Stamp Currency.

By a circular received from the Treasury Department at Washington, we are informed that the issues of the postage stamp currency are distributed thus:

One-third to New York, one-sixth to Philadelphia, one-sixth to Boston, and the remaining third to the West. About forty thousand dollars of this description of currency has been received by the custom house officer in this city, but none of that amount has found its way into general circulation, as the recipient acted under an order to transfer the entire amount to the different paymasters of the army.—Louisville Journal.

### The Alabama Furnished by British Cruisers.

Now that the bold rover Semmes has taken to going British, his career is likely to be interrupted by the navy of the British Consul in this city, we are informed, immediately took steps to represent these transactions most forcibly to Admiral Milne, commanding her British Majesty's squadron in the American waters.

The Admiral, upon receiving the representations of the Consul, forthwith ordered three men-of-war in pursuit of the Alabama, with orders, as we understand, to overhaul that vessel of wrath; and to convey her to some British port, where her violations of international law may be judicially inquired into.

### ELECTION RETURNS.

#### The Vote for Congress.

We present below the vote or majority of nearly every county in the State, on Congress, as near as can be ascertained at this time. The following is from the First District:

	Winnow.	Chaffee.
Houston	200	7
Fillmore	200	112
Frederick	200	200
Faribault	200	200
Winnow	200	200
Olmedo	200	361
Dodge	200	200
Blue Earth	200	200
Wasson	200	496
Blue Earth	200	200
Watonwan	200	111
Le Sueur	200	200
Rice	200	400
Scott	200	200
Sioux	200	200
Nicollet	200	251
	4,232	2,472

Winnow's majority, 1,981

We are positive that when the official returns shall have been received, Winnow's majority will not vary 100 from 2,000. So much for the district which so close a day or two after election.

The returns from the Second District, as near as can be ascertained, are as follows:

	Donnelly.	Cullen.
Wabasha	200	200
Goodhue	200	200
Isabella	200	1128
Hanover	200	200
Washington	200	200
Chicago	200	200
Hatfield	200	200
Carver	200	57
McLeod	200	200
Manitou	200	200
Wright	200	200
Andes	200	200
Stearns	200	200
Herkner	200	200
Morrison	200	200
	3,087	1,802

Donnelly's majority, 1,485

There are several small counties in the district yet to hear from, which will probably increase the majority at least 100.

At all events we may set down Minnesota as true for the Union by 3,500 majority.

Now let the Indians be hung.

#### Olmedo County.

	Winnow.	Chaffee.
Rochester	200	200
Kelley	200	200
Rock Hill	200	200
High Forest	200	200
Salmon	200	200
Marion	200	200
Orion	200	200
Elmira	200	200
Eyota	200	200
Oronoco	200	200
Cassida	200	200
New Haven	200	200
Viola	200	200
Novelty	200	200
Farmington	200	200
	1,007	361

That will do for Olmedo—she is entitled to the banner. J. V. Daniels, our candidate for Senator had 64 majority. Messrs. Z. Henderson and J. K. Moulton are elected Representatives.

#### Money to the Sioux.

We are very glad to learn from Washington that it is not the purpose of the Government to deal in a sanguinary manner with the lately belligerent red men of Minnesota. The large number of "big Indians," of all grades and dignities, and with all sorts of unpronounceable names, who had been condemned to the gallows, and subjected to some punishment which will be more effective in preventing outbreaks in the future. The war, if such it may be called, is entirely over. A more show of power on the part of the Government put an end to the difficulties; and General Pope has had no more to say whatever for the large number of men that were assigned to his department. The whole thing seems to have been a mere burlesque on the part of the rookeries, induced by the atrocious injustice to which they had been subjected; and their savage fury being raised, they were infuriated. Most of the Indians who were condemned and given themselves up to justice, declaring their innocence, and asserting that a few bad men among them, as indeed seems to have been the case.

But while we think it well that the accused Sioux are not to be hanged, it will be mainly by the white man, and not by the Sioux, who are left to remain in Minnesota. The exasperation of the settlers against the Indians continues intense, and they are determined to exterminate the tribe—men, women, and children. They declare loudly against the policy of the Government; and it is almost certain that the Indians are permitted to remain in the State, they will be quickly taken in hand by the settlers and exterminated.

The whole tribe should at once be removed from Minnesota and taken down to the Indian Territory; or, what seems still more feasible, the plan which has been proposed in the able though sanguinary pamphlet of Mr. T. Taylor, of Minnesota, should be carried out, and the tribe removed to Isle Royale, in Lake Superior, where they will never more be a pest to the white man. The Sioux, who are east of the Missouri, are 15,000 in number, with 3,000 warriors; and part of their annuities should be applied to getting them from Minnesota. This would pacify the settlers and save the Indians. There can be no rest nor safety for any one of them while they remain where they are.—N. Y. Times.

The Boston Journal says it is doubtful whether the Alabama can be approached on the ocean by one of our Government vessels under steam. It appears from the statement of the Captain of the Baron de Castele that Captain Semmes keeps a man at the mast-head on the lookout for steamers, and that he got up steam to keep away from a suspicious looking steamer. The chances of catching the Alabama are very small, but craft of a similar character under sail, with steam as an auxiliary, would obviously be the most suitable to send after her. But where are they to cruise? She may next be heard of a thousand miles away—perhaps in the West Indies.

### News of Our Own State.

From the St. Peter Statesman.

DEATH OF A SOLDIER.—Mr. Beddo, from Kasota, and a member of Captain Burke's Company, died on Monday night and was buried with military honors on Wednesday morning.

CAVALRY FOR THE INDIAN WAR.—The Cavalry Companies now organizing in St. Peter, make lively times. Captain Cox's Company now numbers about 90 men, and will be full by Saturday night. Commissioned officers were selected on Wednesday evening, with the following result:

Capt. E. St. Julien Cox; 1st Lieut. Patrick Gardner; 2nd Lieut. Peter A. Lentz.

A company from Faribault county, recruited under P. B. Day, have now 39 men here. Mr. Day thinks the company will be full in a short time.

There is also a part of a company from Rice and adjoining counties, numbering 45 men, now in this place.

More Cavalry Companies have been recruited here than in the remainder of the State combined.

DESTRUCTIVE PRAIRIE FIRES.—The people in the township of Bulgrade, this county, were visited with one of the most terrific and destructive prairie fires ever known here. Peter Kelgen and his father lost about 400 bushels of wheat; Michael Andering lost 150 bushels of corn, and a great many farmers. Fully one thousand acres of fence was burned, besides a great many stables, and a few hogs. It was as much as possibly could be done to save many of the houses.

A great deal of wheat has been coming to town lately. Our dealers are paying 50 cents per bushel. Barley brings 45 cents per bushel.

Navigation to this place has closed for the season. The boats stopped near the river about two weeks since. John Raker arrived here with a large load of freight on Sunday, but cannot make another trip farther up than Le Sueur.

Business has not been so brisk in St. Peter since 1857. The merchants are all making money, notwithstanding the exorbitant prices.

COMPLIMENTARY.—The members of the Chaffee Guard sent their compliments to Capt. J. H. McKenney, the editor of the Chaffee Democrat, in the following complimentary, published in the Winona Republican:

To Capt. J. H. McKenney:

SIR: The undersigned members of the Chaffee Guard desire to call your attention to a few of the many tokens of your regard for us, as communicated to us through the columns of the Chaffee Democrat, and to let you know how justly we appreciate such favor, and how justly we will compensate you for all such should we live to return. But to charges and specifications.

1. Your unprincipled efforts to ridicule the ladies of Chaffee and vicinity, for their very generous contributions in behalf of our sick in the Government Hospitals in relieving the sufferings, and aiding in their restoration to health.

2. For your labored articles to discourage enlistments to aid us in our efforts to exterminate an army of traitors as rebellious as you.

3. Your treasonable attempts to withdraw the support of the people from the President of the United States, as well as the Government itself, by your vile, repeated howl of "Taxation, Corruption, Impunity, Dishonesty, and last, but not least, your first and only love—the 'Almighty Nigger'."

4. Your unmanly efforts to disfranchise the volunteer soldier of the guaranteed rights of an American citizen.

Lastly.—The print of your paper, from the beginning of this war, to the present time fully proved your sympathies have been with your ancestors, the rebels.

In conclusion, permit us to remind you that our purpose has been, and is, to win, and we will win, wherever and whenever we find them; and that so soon as this war shall have ended, we will return and pay our respects to the Captain.

From the St. Cloud Democrat, Oct. 28.

FIRST SNOW.—The first snow of the season was seen on Saturday morning last, the first day of the month. It all disappeared by noon. We have since had several slight falls, but none to remain on the ground more than a few hours.

MAJOR STORY.—A few days since an alteration took place at Camp Centre, in this county, between two men named Andrew Miller and August Ellis, in which the latter discharged the contents of a shot gun into the breast of the former. It all disappeared by noon. We have since had several slight falls, but none to remain on the ground more than a few hours.

FROM NORWAY LAKE COUNTRY.—We conversed last Saturday with a Norwegian who had just returned from the scene of the late Sioux outrages. He said that in travelling throughout the Norway Lake, Nest Lake, and Lake Johan region of country no Indians were to be seen. He found no cattle or horses whatever, and but a few hogs and some poultry. Several persons have gone to the scene of country lately to discover, if possible, any of their late effects.

PORT ABERCROMBIE TRAIN.—The train bearing supplies for Fort Abercrombie arrived last evening, escorted by two companies of cavalry under command of Lieut. Col. Peter. The train which consists of sixty-three six mule teams, is under charge of Capt. Smith. They will remain here until to-morrow morning when our company of cavalry accompany them to the Fort. A train of 100 teams belonging to Burbank & Co., also goes with them. The whole cavalcade will be six miles long.

#### Another Rebel Pirate.

Letters of marque and reprisal has been issued to a certain officer of a splendid vessel, which is to sail soon from some Confederate port. The second officer is Col. Charles Carroll Hicks, who, for several months past, has rendered efficient service to the Government.

### LATEST NEWS.

#### By Telegraph.

##### FROM WASHINGTON.

#### Gen. McClellan Superseded.

Burnside Commands the Army of the Potomac.

#### Hooker Takes Fitz John Porter's Corps.

#### Schenck Succeeds General Wool.

#### General Butler Provides for the Loyal Blacks.

#### A Brilliant Affair at Fredericksburg.

#### News from Richmond.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.

The following is the order relieving General McClellan:

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 182.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.

By direction of the President of the United States, it is ordered that Major-General McClellan be relieved from the command of the army of the Potomac, and that Major-General Burnside take command of that army.

By order of the Secretary of War.

(Signed) E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, November 10.

The following order was issued by Gen. Burnside on taking command of the army in accordance with general order, issued by the President of the United States: I hereby assume command of the army of the Potomac. Patriotism and the exercise of my every energy in the conduct of this army, aided by the full and hearty co-operation of its officers and men, will, I hope, under the blessing of God, ensure its success. Having been a sharer of the privations with them, I feel that it is not as a stranger I assume command. To the 9th army corps so long and intimately associated with me, I need say nothing. Our history is identical; with diffidence for myself, but with a proud confidence in the unswerving loyalty and determination of the gallant army now entrusted to me, I accept its control with the steadfast assurance that the just cause must prevail.

A. E. BURNSIDE, Maj. Gen'l Comdg.

WASHINGTON, November 10.

Maj. Gen. Hooker has been assigned to the command of the army corps heretofore commanded by General Fitz John Porter who has been ordered to Washington, to stand his trial upon the charges preferred against him by Gen. Pope, for misconduct at the battle of Bull Run.

WASHINGTON, November 10.

[Special to Tribune.]—Gen. Schenck has been designated as successor of Maj. Gen. Wool, and will probably be well enough to leave for his post within a day or two.

A private letter from New Orleans says that Gen. Butler has recently taken possession of the large plantations near that city, and has transferred a large number of loyal blacks to them for active service. The number of fugitive blacks in the Department of the Gulf is increasing daily, says the writer, paying them in small wages, and charging them for their clothing, the government will be fully reimbursed for any expense they may have been to.

Norman Ward, who superintended the fitting out of the Burnside Expedition, is doing the same for the Bank's Expedition. He leaves for New York to-morrow.

Major Don Platt has been appointed Judge Advocate of the Court of Inquiry, and has transferred a large number of loyal blacks to them for active service. The number of fugitive blacks in the Department of the Gulf is increasing daily, says the writer, paying them in small wages, and charging them for their clothing, the government will be fully reimbursed for any expense they may have been to.

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Post Office, St. Paul, Minnesota.

OFFICE HOURS.

On week days from 7 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M.

On Sundays, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

HOURS OF ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAIL.

For La Crosse—Eastern Mail—Leaves daily, except Saturday, at 8 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Monday, at 8 P. M.

For Chicago—Leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 8 P. M.

For Milwaukee—Leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 8 P. M.

For St. Louis—Leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 8 P. M.

For New York—Leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 8 P. M.

For Boston—Leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 8 P. M.

For Philadelphia—Leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 8 P. M.

For Baltimore—Leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 8 P. M.

For Washington—Leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 8 P. M.

For New Orleans—Leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 8 P. M.

For Mobile—Leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 8 P. M.

For Savannah—Leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 8 P. M.

For Charleston—Leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 8 P. M.

For Jacksonville—Leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 8 P. M.

For Tampa—Leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 8 P. M.

For Key West—Leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 8 P. M.

For Havana—Leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 8 P. M.

For Santiago—Leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 8 P. M.

For Matanzas—Leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 8 P. M.

For Pinar del Rio—Leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 8 P. M.

For Cienfuegos—Leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 8 P. M.

For Sagua la Grande—Leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 8 P. M.

For Sancti Spiritus—Leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 8 P. M.

For Camaguey—Leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 8 P. M.

For Manzanillo—Leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 8 P. M.

For Mazatlan—Leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 8 P. M.

For Tepic—Leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 8 P. M.

For Guadalajara—Leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 8 P. M.

For Mexico City—Leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 8 P. M.

For Vera Cruz—Leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 8 P. M.

For Orizaba—Leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 8 P. M.

For Puebla—Leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 8 P. M.

For Toluca—Leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 8 P. M.

For Mexico City—Leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 8 P. M.

For Vera Cruz—Leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 8 P. M.

For Orizaba—Leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.

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For Puebla—Leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 8 P. M.

Burbank's Column.

1862. 1862. 1862.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

MINNESOTA STAGE CO.,

CARRYING THE

NORTHWEST EXPRESS

AND THE

United States Mail.

The roads are well stocked with first class

horses, Concord Coaches, with careful and

experienced drivers, all under the control of com-

petent agents.

SCHEDULE OF DEPARTURES FROM SAINT PAUL:

For Stillwater—Daily, at 8 A. M.

For Shakopee, Jordan, St. Lawrence, Delta

Plain, Henderson, Le Sueur, Union, Traverse de

St. Louis, St. Peter and Mankato—Daily at 8 P. M.

For Rosemount, Castle Rock, Northfield, Can-

non City, Faribault, Medford, Clinton Falls and

Owatonna, connecting at Owatonna, for Wilton,

St. Mary's, Wadena, Bemidji, Brainerd, Man-

itowish, Rochester, Chaska, and Winsted—Daily

at 8 A. M.

For Sauk Rapids, Belle Prairie, Fort Ripley and

Crow Wing—Tuesday, Thursday, and Sat-

urday, at 8 o'clock A. M.

For Richmond, Sauk Centre, Alexandria,

Chippewa, Wadena, Breckinridge, Fort

Abercrombie, Georgetown, connecting at

Georgetown, for International Falls, Fort

Garry and the Red River Settlement—Mon-

day and Thursday, at 8 o'clock A. M.

For St. Cloud, Brainerd, and

Friday, at 8 o'clock A. M.

For further particulars inquire at the General

Office on Third Street.

J. C. BURBANK & CO.,

Proprietors.

1862. 1862. 1862.

Important to Shippers.

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

Having been constituted sole agents at St. Paul

for the

LACROSSE & MILWAUKEE RAILROAD

AND ALSO FOR THE

LACROSSE & ST. PAUL STEAMERS.

Would respectfully call your attention to the

superior advantages offered by them over any other

competing line.

Through Contracts.

Will be given to all points East.

ALL CLAIMS FOR

OVERCHARGES OR DAMAGES,

Will be settled upon presentation.

WE HAVE ALSO THE AGENT OF

DAVIDSON'S LINE OF STEAMERS

On the Minnesota and Upper Mississippi rivers.

The La Crosse and Milwaukee Line receive and

forward all freight free or warehouse

charges at St. Paul.

MERCHANTS who design visiting the East for

Goods will please give us a call and obtain full

PARTICULARS.

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

St. Paul, Feb. 26, 1892. feb26-dawley

100 KEGS SUGAR HOUSE, GOLD-

and Antwerp, for sale at

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

St. Paul, Minn.

300 BBL. ASSORTED WHIS-

key, for sale at

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

St. Paul, Minn.

300 WHOLE, HALF AND QUAR-

ter boxes of Blended Whiskey, for sale at

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

St. Paul, Minn.

20 BBL. STUART'S BEST HON-

ey Syrup, a choice article, for sale at

Miscellaneous.

MISS WILSON.

Has just received and is now opening a

LARGE AND HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

Fall & Winter Goods,

MILLINERY,

WOOLLENS AND FANCY GOODS.

Particular attention paid to CLOAK & DRESS

MAKING, also CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, by

one who has had many years' experience.

at 12 o'clock, opposite Thompson

Brook Bank.

MRS. MATILDA SHILLCOCK,

TEACHER OF

MUSIC.

For Programs and Terms, enquire at

MUNGER'S MUSIC STORE.

MISS ELIZA WASS,

In now receiving

Direct from New York,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF THE VERY

RICHEST AND LATEST STYLES

OF

MILLINERY GOODS,

To which she invites the attention of

The Ladies of St. Paul and other

Towns in the State.

St. Paul, Sept. 27th, 1892. 27-17

MAGNETIC

Tack Hammer.

If you don't want to smash your fingers, buy one

of these.

The E. H. Y. BELL'S

It clears the nail, and saves one third. Only

25 cents.

The E. H. Y. BELL'S

Patent Lifters. Will lift everything hot or cold,

without burning your fingers. Only

25 cents.

The E. H. Y. BELL'S

Agents wanted to canvass the State for the

above articles. A small sum can make big wages.

For particulars, address, enclosing stamp,

St. Paul, July 11th, 1892. 11-17

FLORENCE SEWING

MACHINE AGENCY.

One door East of Davenport's Bookstore, on

Third Street.

The "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINES

make FINEST DRESSING STITCHES on one and the

same machine. They also make the

SEWING MACHINE, all of which make the

same quality of work. The machine is in

seam on both sides and the machine is in

all can be produced with the machine in

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Dry Goods.

1862. SPRING. 1862.

INGERSOLL'S BLOCK

DRY GOODS FOR CASH.

D. W. Ingersoll & Co.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE STOCK OF

SPRING DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

FANCY DRESS GOODS,

Of every variety of quality, will be sold at prices

TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Mottled Merino Cloths, from 10 to 25c per yard

PLAIN POIL DE CHEVRES,

EMBROIDERED POIL DE CHEVRES,

EVERY VARIETY OF CHAIETTES

EMBROIDERED AND GRAY CHAIETTES

BLUE, GREEN AND BROWN HERBAGE LEXIVIA.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN MOUTINE DE

LAINE; FINEST LAINES IN

GREAT VARIETY.

A SLENDER STOCK OF GINGHAM.

ALSO

BLACK AND RICH FANCY SILKS.

MEN AND BOYS' SUMMER WEAR;

BROADCLOTHS, BLACK & FANCY CASSIMERES,

BATTENES











## The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED BY THE  
PRESS PRINTING COMPANY.

OFFICE—ADJOINING THE BRIDGE.

## TERMS:

DAILY PRESS—To city subscribers, fifteen cents per week, or, if paid in advance, \$7.00 per annum; \$1.25 for three months. By mail—\$4.00 per annum, or fifty cents per month, IN ADVANCE.

THU-WEEKLY PRESS—\$3.50 per annum; \$2 for six months; \$1 for three months; clubs of five at \$3 each.

WEEKLY PRESS—One copy, one year, \$2.00; three copies, \$4.00; six copies, \$7.00; eight copies, \$9.00; ten copies, \$10.00.

## Rates of Advertising.

Ten lines to a Square, (the space enclosed in the following table.)

One Square, Each ad. square.	Three times.	One week.	Two weeks.	One month.	Three months.	Six months.	Twelve months.
One line.	10	25	45	75	1.25	2.25	4.00
Two lines.	20	50	90	150	2.50	4.50	8.00
Three lines.	30	75	135	225	3.75	6.75	12.00
Four lines.	40	100	180	300	5.00	9.00	16.00
Five lines.	50	125	225	375	6.25	11.25	20.00
Six lines.	60	150	270	450	7.50	13.50	24.00
Seven lines.	70	175	315	525	8.75	15.75	28.00
Eight lines.	80	200	360	600	10.00	18.00	32.00
Nine lines.	90	225	405	675	11.25	20.25	36.00

## LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Published once a week, either in Daily or Weekly.

First insertion, 25 cents per square.

Each subsequent insertion, 15 cents per square.

Legal advertisements published at the expense of the advertiser, and not for sale.

On delivery of ad. advertiser, advertiser, not responsible for the accuracy of legal advertisements beyond the amount charged for their publication.

Advertisements published both in the Daily and Weekly will be charged the full Daily rate with one half the Weekly rate added.

Business notices, published in the Editorial column, ten lines or under, will be charged, for each insertion, one dollar; if over ten lines, two cents per line.

Advertisements inserted and placed under the head of Special Notices, if ten lines or over, will be charged the same rate as our editorial; if under that amount, fifty cents for each insertion.

Advertisements for less than three months, to be paid in advance.

## ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY.

One square, one insertion, 25 cents.

Two insertions, 40 cents.

For each subsequent insertion, 20 cents.

Additional square, 20 cents.

W. E. C. SPALDING, at Minneapolis, and W. E. C. SPALDING, at St. Paul, will act as Agents in circulating the Daily Press in their respective towns.

## 230,000.

This is the exact price of British faith. When the American Minister called the attention of the British Government to the notorious fact that the pirate Alabama was fitted out in one of their ports, the Government exerted itself and put the vessel under a bond of twenty thousand pounds. For this forfeiture that pirate was allowed to be fitted out in a British port, and to sail out under the British flag to prey upon our unarmed merchantmen, destroying in a single vessel more than the amount of the bond. This is the gauge of British neutrality faith. For twenty thousand pounds a pirate may have a British license to fit out, and fall upon a commerce in which it may destroy millions before the intelligence of its sailing can reach this country.

But it was different when our Government sent a gunboat to watch the pirate Sauter in a British port. No bonds would answer in that case, but a British frigate was sent to warn our gunboat off the coast.

It was an exceedingly sharp operation, and shows the English eye for profit. The gain which this danger to American vessels brings to English ship owners, makes this twenty thousand pounds return a hundred fold. They could well afford that investment several times a week for the profit they would derive from driving American ships from the carrying trade, by the hazards which these pirates would create.

To estimate the character of this faith, we may suppose that during the Crimean war the Russian Government had bought one of our fast steamships, and was notoriously arming and fitting it out in New York harbor to prey upon British commerce, and that upon remonstrances of the British Minister our Government should content itself with taking a bond of a hundred thousand dollars from the vessel, and she should openly leave under our flag to put herself in the track of the main commerce across the ocean. That would be a parallel case; but would that be called national faith and honest neutrality?

## Gen. Buell.

From the Louisville Journal.

The New Albany Ledger learns that Gen. Buell is to have command of an expedition to the South Atlantic or Gulf coast. He will not be connected with Gen. Banks in command of the expedition now fitting out at New York and Annapolis, and it is suggested that Charleston and Savannah are the points aimed at by these expeditions.

The Ledger thinks it more probable that Gen. Buell is to be sent with a large army to Mobile, from whence he will march to make a junction with General Rosecrans' army. It is understood that after the occupation of Chattanooga by Gen. Rosecrans, he will leave a sufficient force there to hold the place, and with the balance of his army move into Alabama and Georgia. There would be but little then to prevent an army at Mobile easily making a junction with Rosecrans, and thus occupying Alabama and Georgia, and bringing those States back into the Union.

This, unquestionably, is the object in fitting out the expedition now in course of organization at New York and Annapolis. We can't imagine where the Ledger gets its information, but if it should prove true won't the radicals call it an outrage for Buell to be put in command of such an important expedition?

## General Prentiss.

Gen. Prentiss this morning received a dispatch from Gen. Halleck, tendering him his choice of the command of any brigade in the service. This is both generous and deserved, and we hope will be followed in the time by a Major-General's commission, which Prentiss also deserves as much as any man who has been lately so honored, and far more than some who have proved themselves unfit for the place.

The General, we understand, will probably take a brigade under Rosecrans. He is a fighting man, and that is the kind of work suited to the temperament of Gen. Prentiss.—Quincy Weekly, 5th inst.

## Stand Like an Anvil.

BY BISHOP DOANE.

"Stand like an anvil!" when the strokes of

Of stalwart strength fall fierce and fast;

Storms but more deeply root the oak;

Where heavy arms embrace the bast.

"Stand like an anvil!" when the sparks

Fall far and wide, a fiery shower;

Where malice proves its want of power.

"Stand like an anvil!" when the bar

Lies red and glowing in its heat;

Time but the steel and steel reborn;

Of the great heart that cannot fear.

"Stand like an anvil!" when the soul

Of passion and of love is in its heat;

Time but the steel and steel reborn;

Of the great heart that cannot fear.

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## European Gospel.

An Inspector Javert in real life, equal

in courage to the inexorable man in *Les*

*Misérables*, is described by one of the

French journals. The story is as follows:

"As M. D., a physician residing at

Bayonne, was walking along the rue de

la Bouche in that town, last month, he

was suddenly knocked down by a flower

pot thrown from a third-floor window by

a man named S. M. D.—having

loined a complaint with the police, the

Commissary, accompanied by two

agents-de-ville, went to arrest S.

who was well known to be a man of a

most violent temper. On arriving at the

house they found the door closed; and

as S. M. D. refused to admit them, they

forced their way in, and found themselves

in the presence of S., who, armed

with a long pointed instrument used by

engravers, threatened to stab them if they

approached. The agents-de-ville drew

their swords, and were about to at-

tack him, when the Commissary, ordering

them to desist, coolly advanced un-

armed, and said to S. M. D.: "If you wish

to murder me, strike." Discouraged by

the Commissary's coolness, S. M. D. hesi-

tated a moment but soon recovered, and

was raising his hand to strike, when the

Commissary seized his wrist, and disarming

him took him into custody."

The brickmakers of Manchester, En-

gland, desirous of testifying their rever-

ence for the memory of Prince Albert,

have agreed to contribute the bricks re-

quired to lay the foundation of the mem-

orial to the Prince which is to be erected

at that city.

A letter from Prague, of the 5th ult.,

mentions a curious affair, which proves

interesting in matters of business may some-

times cost dear:

"About a fortnight before, a hop-dealer

of the neighborhood entered the counting

house of a large merchant at Prague, with

whom he had commercial relations. The

latter asked him how business was going

on, when he replied, 'I am doing so little

that I am almost inclined to enter your

service as a clerk.' 'What salary should

you require?' asked the merchant. 'Only

2,000 florins a year,' replied the other,

laughing. The merchant shook hands

with him, saying, 'Then it is a bargain.'

After a little further conversation the hop

dealer retired, and neither the merchant

nor the other appeared to think any more of

the matter. Six days after a considerable

brigade began to take place in hops, and

the merchant went to make purchases, and

met in Bohemia, the largest market

for hops in the world. He found that the

dealer had got the start of him, and purchased

all he could find. Meeting the dealer in

the street, the merchant asked him what

him had purchased, and the price? 'That is my affair,' was the reply.

'What do you mean by your affair? You

forget, then, that you are my clerk, and

that I have a right to inquire what busi-

ness you transact on my account. You

are free to cancel your engagement here-

after, but for the present you act for me.

The dealer went to consult an advocate,















## The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED BY THE  
PRESS PRINTING COMPANY.  
OFFICE-ADJOINING THE BRIDGE.

TERMS:  
DAILY PRESS—To city subscribers, fifteen cents per week, or, if paid in advance, \$7.50 per annum; \$1.75 for three months. By mail—\$10.00 per annum, or fifty cents per month, IN ADVANCE.  
TRI-WEEKLY PRESS—\$3.50 per year; \$2.00 for six months; \$1 for three months; date of two at \$3 each.  
WEEKLY PRESS—One copy, one year, \$2.00; three copies, \$1.00; six copies, \$1.00; eight copies, \$1.00; ten copies, to order, \$1.00.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.  
Ten lines to a square, (the space enclosed in the following table.)  
One square, each day, \$1.00.  
One week, \$7.00.  
Two weeks, \$12.00.  
One month, \$20.00.  
Two months, \$35.00.  
Three months, \$50.00.  
Six months, \$80.00.  
Twelve months, \$150.00.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.  
Published once each, either in Daily or Weekly.  
First insertion, .75. Cents per square.  
Each subsequent insertion, .50.  
Legal advertisements published at the expense of the advertiser, and not payable for the legal proceedings, but the advertiser is responsible for the accuracy of the publication, beyond the amount charged for its publication. Advertisements published in both the Daily and Weekly will be charged the full rate with one-half the weekly rates.  
Business notices published in the Editorial columns, of ten lines or under, will be charged, for each insertion, one dollar; if over ten lines, ten cents per line.  
Advertisements placed under the head of Special Notices, if ten lines or over, will be charged the regular rate and one-half additional; if under that amount, five cents for each insertion. Yearly advertisements to pay quarterly.  
Advertisements for the best time than three months, to be paid in advance.

ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY.  
One square, one insertion, .75.  
Two lines, one insertion, .50.  
Four lines, one insertion, .25.  
For each subsequent insertion, .50.  
Additional square, .75.  
For each subsequent insertion, .50.  
Additional square, .75.

BURGESS AND RANDOLPH.  
We find in the columns of an exchange the following anecdote of Tristram Burgess, quoted from the "Renascence" of the late Oliver H. Smith, formerly U. S. Senator from Indiana:

During the debate in Congress on the tariff, in 1828, an amendment was offered to increase the duty on molasses ten cents per gallon, being an increase of ten per cent ad valorem. Its object was to choke off the Northern members, and directly to kill the bill. The amendment was announced by the chairman, in committee of the whole, Mr. Burgess, of Rhode Island, arose and implored the mover to withdraw it. He showed its effects upon the trade between the Eastern States and the adjacent islands, in timber and the return cargoes of molasses, which was the daily food of the poor. His speech was short and to the point. As he took his seat, Henry Daniel, of Kentucky, sprang to his feet and roared out at the top of his voice: "Mr. Speaker, let the constituents of the gentleman from Rhode Island stop their libelous and malicious lies! He says that the people of New England are eating molasses! They will pay the same duties they do now." Mr. Bartlett, of New Hampshire, remarked to me: "Now look out for Tristram, Harry will catch it." Mr. Burgess arose with fire, leaning from his countenance, and addressed the chair. "The relief proposed by the gentleman from Kentucky is but adding insult to injury."

Does not that gentleman know that established habit becomes second nature, and that all laws are cruel and oppressive that strike at the innocent habits of the people? To illustrate what would this gentleman think of me if I should offer an amendment that neither himself nor his constituents shall hereafter have more than a pint of whiskey for breakfast instead of a quart? Does he not know that the disposition of all animal potables is a greater or less degree, of the food on which they are fed? The horse is noble, kind, and grateful; he is fed on grain and grass. The bear (looking at his friend) was a heavy, short man, dressed in a blue coat, with a velvet collar, will eat hog and raw honey. You may domesticate him, dress him in a blue coat with a velvet collar, and make him a gentleman, and to imitate the human voice, as some showmen have done, but examine him closely, sir (looking at Daniel some seconds) you will discover he is the bear still. The gentleman told us, in a speech some days ago, that his district produced large numbers of jackasses, hogs and mules. No stronger proof of the truth of his statement can be given than a look at its representative. I ask the gentleman to keep this extra duty off of molasses, and commence its use among his constituents, and as feeble as our hold upon life, Mr. Chairman, a man may yet, before we die, be permitted to go to his grave with two eyes in his head in the gentleman's district." Daniel wilted under the sarcasm, and few members afterwards felt disposed to arouse the eminent son of Rhode Island.

This was certainly severe on "Harry" but in the course of the same general debate, one member "felt disposed to arouse the eminent son of Rhode Island" and yielded to the disposition. This was John Randolph. We here reproduce the string of Burgess' reply, as a companion-piece to the retort above quoted.

Randolph had exclaimed, at the close of an insulting tirade against New England: "New England—what is she? Sir, do you remember that appropriate exclamation—*Delenda est Carthago*?"

Burgess, after having pictured in vivid colors, the condition of run to which Randolph would reduce New England, concluded thus:

The mind, sir, capable of conceiving a project of mischief so gigantic, must have been early schooled and deeply imbued with all the great principles of moral evil.

What, then, sir, shall we say of a spirit, regarding this event as "a consummation devoutly to be wished?"—a spirit without heart; a spirit which begins and ends everything, not with prayer, but with imprecation; a spirit which blots from the great canon of petition, "Give us this day our daily bread," that foregoing benediction, which may attain to a higher relief for that unimpaired, food, prepared and served up to a soul "hungering and thirsting after wickedness;" a spirit, which, at every rising sun, exclaims, "Hail, Hail! Carthago delenda!" "To-day! to-day! let New England be destroyed!"

Sir, Divine Providence takes care of

his own universe. Moral monsters cannot propagate. Impotent of everything but malevolence of purpose, they cannot otherwise multiply miseries, than by blaspheming all that is pure, and prosperous and happy. Could demon propagate demon, the universe might become a Pandemonium; but I rejoice that the father of lies can never become the father of liars. One "adversary of God and man" is enough for one universe. Too much! Oh! how much too much for one nation! Randolph, feeling the verisimilitude if not the truth of this retort, and having no chance for a rejoinder in kind, sank under the invective, the most terrible and withering perhaps ever visited upon a living being, and no member "afterwards felt disposed to arouse the eminent son of Rhode Island."

It was, we believe, the same Tristram Burgess, whose felicitous retort to John Randolph's sarcasm is elsewhere reported. Standing on the steps of the Capitol, he drove a mule from the North was seen passing by. "There, Mr. Burgess, said Randolph, there are some of your constituents."

Yes, said Burgess, they are missionaries, going down into Virginia to teach school in your District.

The Conflict of Ideas.  
We believe it was Fernando Wood who characterized the present contest in this country as a struggle between Puritan bigotry and intolerance, and Cavalier liberty and freedom from moral and religious prejudices. There is a germ of truth in this view of the great conflict. It is one between the Puritan ideas of morality, religion, and self-government, as represented by the school-house, the church, the town meeting, and the aristocratic ideas brought to this country by the free and cavalier of Charles I., and which find their natural expression in the institution of Slavery, in the love of ease and political power, and in the impatience of moral and religious restraints, as characterized by the South.

Between these two elements, and seemingly interposed by Providence to prevent them from coming into direct and deadly conflict, is the industrious, even-tempered, but somewhat stolid Dutch element, which is so largely represented in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. It is the natural conservative power in this country, fluctuating in its drift and tendency, approaching at times the one or the other extreme, but never leading in the march of human progress or pronouncing for radical changes. This element may have its mission in blending the harmonizing the more radical elements to which we have referred. It has modified the conflict of ideas in years past, and its influence is felt even in the present bloody struggle which seems to have precipitated upon us its final supremacy. It may be that this conservative element will again interpose to prevent the ascendancy of either aristocratic or the democratic ideas in the general government. It may be that it will postpone the final conflict to some future day and generation. But the struggle will continue until one section or the other is revolutionized, and conflicting ideas of social, civil and government policy are harmonized, either through the silent and peaceful medium of the ballot-box or by the sword. In the light of those principles the recent elections have a peculiar significance. Massachusetts and all New England stand firmly by the ideas which had their birth upon her soil, and wherever the New England element prevails, in all the material and moral elements of the Great West, the Republican ascendancy is not overthrown. But where the cavalier element prevails, as in Southern Illinois, Ohio and Indiana, the opposition to Puritan ideas has been intensified, while the phlegmatic and unimpassioned Dutch element has aided in what is termed, and perhaps justly, a conservative reaction.

It may be that through the interposition of this element the conflict of ideas may be postponed to other and more peaceful fields. Human progress to higher stages of advancement is never rapid. War has no lamp of Aladdin to complete the work of a century in a day. The feudal aristocracy which prevailed in the middle ages has scarcely yet relinquished its last grasp upon the reins of Europe. They are emerging slowly though surely into the light of liberty. The deliverance of 25,000,000 of Russian serfs, although decreed, is not yet accomplished, and it may be that, like the Egyptians of old, the nobility of that land will not "let God's people go" until fire and the sword have humbled their pride and power. So in this country, Slavery may temporarily survive its contest; but a blow has been administered to it which will inevitably hasten its downfall, and one of the earliest fruits of the struggle between Puritan and aristocratic ideas will be universal freedom upon this continent. The establishment of this fundamental idea of Puritan policy will be the harbinger of a more rapid advancement in all the material and moral elements of national prosperity and greatness.—Boston Journal.

San Francisco Water Works.  
Water is now introduced into San Francisco through an aqueduct extending to Lake Honda, a distance of some thirty-two miles. Through this flume, which is sixteen by thirty inches in its dimensions, water flows at the rate of three millions of gallons a day, but it is not of sufficient capacity to pass six millions at the same time. The water is introduced into Lake Honda at an elevation of 360 feet above the city, and it may be that, for some weeks will be employed in sluicing out the lake and cleansing it to become the great reservoir of the Spring Valley Water Company. It is estimated that the reservoir will hold one hundred million gallons.

Judge Lane, of Alabama, has addressed a letter to Secretary Stanton, urging the adoption of another policy towards the rebel citizens of his State than that heretofore pursued. He declares the former kindness displayed towards them, to have been unjust to the Union men, and trusts it is not to be repeated. He urges on Mr. Stanton to advocate the banishment of all disloyal citizens from the lines. He commends Gen. Buell's late order banishing such from Kentucky, and says he believes that Gen. Buell would have adopted the same policy in North Alabama, had he remained in command. The document is dignified and earnest, and will be found highly interesting.

Major-General Mitchell was the inventor of the astronomical clock, now in use in all the observatories of the world—an invaluable mechanism for securing accuracy in the record of observations.

## "GO FORWARD!"

EXODUS xiv. 15.

Go forward! Though before thee  
The ocean depths may lie;  
Though stormy clouds float o'er thee,  
And threatening foes are nigh;  
Be faithful and brave-hearted,  
For such as thou hast started  
The waters will be parted  
And leave thy pathway dry.

Go forward! Duty calls thee,  
At once the call obey;  
The danger that appals thee  
Will quickly pass away;  
With God himself to guide thee,  
Thou needest not to doubt,  
What evil can befall thee?  
Go forward! Why delay?

DEPTH OF MINES.

The Working of the English Mines.

An English journal, after valuing the total product of the mines of Great Britain at £41,491,102 per annum, and computing that England's supply of coal will last at least seven hundred years, at present rates of consumption, gives the following account of the depth to which the bowels of the earth have been pierced in England:

"The depth to which we mine for coal is already great. The pit at Duckenfield, in Cheshire, is 2,004 feet from the surface to the point where it intersects the 'Black Mine Coal,' a seam which is four feet six inches thick, and of the best quality for domestic and manufacturing purposes; from this point a further depth of 500 feet has been attained by means of an engine plane in the bed of coal, so that a great portion of the coal is now raised from the enormous depth of 2,504 feet. At Pendleton, near Manchester, coal is daily worked from a depth of 2,135 feet; and the Camel coal of Wigan is brought from a depth of 1,773 feet below the surface. The Durham collieries are equally deep, and far more extended in their subterranean labyrinth. Some of those, and others in Cumberland, are worked out, and upon the island we are rapidly extending our submarine burrowing."

Dolcoath coal mine, in Cornwall, is now working at one thousand eight hundred feet, and is rapidly sinking deeper. The depth of Treasvean, a copper mine, is two thousand one hundred and eighty feet. Many other tin and copper mines are approaching this, and under the Atlantic waves, in Botallack, Levant and other mines, man is pursuing his labors daily at half a mile from the shore. To aid the miner in these severe tasks, steam engines and pumps are employed in pumping water from those vast depths. Winding engines, which are masterpieces of mechanical skill, are ever at work raising the mine, and under the Atlantic waves, in Botallack, Levant and other mines, man is pursuing his labors daily at half a mile from the shore. To aid the miner in these severe tasks, steam engines and pumps are employed in pumping water from those vast depths. 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## THE CITY.

KELOGG is at his old game again, trying to raise the wind on chestnuts. They have at last arrived.

The stages are crowded now-a-days with passengers going below and coming up. The river closed so suddenly that a great many people were caught where they didn't want to be.

THE ELEVENTH LECTURE.—Rev. Mr. Hawley's eleventh lecture will be given at the Plymouth Church, on Sabbath evening next. Topic—*Popular Amusements*. The lecture will be chiefly devoted to dancing, considering the pleas for and against it. Services at half-past seven.

FIREMEN'S MEETING.—There will be a meeting of the Fire Department on Monday evening next at 7 o'clock P. M., at the Hook and Ladder House, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year. JOHN E. MASON, Chief Engineer.

RAILROAD OFFICES CLOSED.—The offices of the various railroad companies on the Levee have been closed for the season. The closing of navigation stopped the sale of tickets over any other route East, than the La Crosse, Charley Wood, the ticket agent of the La Crosse line has moved his office up to the express and stage office, where he holds forth for the winter.

LOOK TO YOUR ASSESSMENTS.—Public notice has been given by the Assessor for the northern district of this State, that the enumerations taken under the excise tax law of the United States in the county of Ramsey, will be open for examination at the office of W. L. Wilson, the assistant assessor for the county, till the 20th of November. All appeals in reference to erroneous or excessive valuations will be received, and will be taken upon the 20th inst. and disposed of in the order in which they are received.

BOATS THIS SIDE OF THE LAKE.—There are more than twice as many boats this side of the Lake this season, than on any former occasion. The Antelope and Stella Whipple are up the Minnesota river. The Ariel, Albany and Jeanette Roberts, are at this port. The Milwaukee, Fanny Harris, G. H. Wilson, Clara and Pearl, are at various points between this port and Prescott. The Favorite will probably be laid up at Prescott or Red Wing. Then there are the St. Croix river boats—the II. S. Allen, Enterprise and the Clara Eames—that are probably at Prescott, or above.

SNOW STORM.—Early yesterday morning the elements of winter were astir, and soon mother earth was hidden from view by a drapery of pure, white, light, airy, frosty, flimsy, flaky, fleecy, feathery snow. The boys were elated, hand sleds and skates were in requisition, and for a time "all went merry as a marriage bell." There was just enough snow to allow the boys to have a grand time. Towards night, however, the storm set in in good earnest from the northeast, and at once made a serious business of it. It kept up all the evening, and at this writing there is enough on the ground to make fair sleighing.

DEPUTY COLLECTORS.—The U. S. Collector for the Second and Northern District of Minnesota, has made the following appointments as deputies for the various subdivisions in his district:

Rev. D. C. Sterry, of Lake City, for Wabasha county.

Thos. F. Towne, of Red Wing, for Goodhue county.

Ira A. Van Duzer, of Hastings, for Dakota county.

Henry Acker, of St. Paul, for Ramsey.

Hollis R. Munkel, of Stillwater, for Washington county.

O. B. Startwort, of Princeton, for the counties of Benton, Morrison, Crow Wing, Miller Lake, Aiken and Itasca.

J. A. Sturtevant, of Clearwater, for the counties of Wright, Meeker, Mongonia, Chippewa, Lac qui Parle and Big Stone.

Aaron W. Clark, of Carver county, for the counties of Carver, McLeod, Lincoln and Kandiyohi.

Sam'l B. Finney, of St. Cloud, for the counties of Stearns, Todd, Douglas, Cass, Otter Tail and others.

STRENGTHENED ITEMS.—The Fanny Harris came up with a heavy load of freight, which she unloaded at Kaposia on Thursday, and started back. She reached Point Douglas, where she laid up for the winter.

The G. H. Wilson came up with a heavy load as far as Niming, and there laid up.

The Flora came up as far as Pine Bend and laid up.

The Pearl, a small-sized steamer from Prairie du Chien, is on the river somewhere between this city and Hastings.

The Favorite came up to Prescott on Thursday night. She then turned back, and meeting the McLellan yesterday at Red Wing, exchanged loads, the former starting back for Prescott, and the latter for LaCrosse.

The Clara Hine came up on yesterday morning, and unloaded at Prescott, and then turned back and loaded with wheat at Red Wing for LaCrosse.

The Northern Light with a heavy load from Prairie du Chien, turned back yesterday at Wabasha, having discharged her cargo at that point.

The Ariel loaded with a heavy amount of Government stores for Fort Snelling yesterday, which she made out to deliver, and returned last evening. The snow and ice was so thick in the river on her return that she was scarcely able to move except with the current. Just a few degrees colder weather will congeal the whole mass, and bridge the river.

## PERSONAL ITEMS.

Richard Wistar, a prominent citizen of Philadelphia, died on the 3d inst.

The Rev. Drs. Leacock and Goodrich, and the Rev. Mr. Fulton, three Episcopal clergymen of the city of New Orleans, arrived in New York in the Cahawba as state prisoners, on their way to Fort Lafayette by order of Gen. Butler.

They had refused to pray for Mr. Lincoln. Brigadier General Arnold, who, at the review of Gen. Weitzel's brigade, at New Orleans, on the 17th ult., fell from his horse, in consequence of an epileptic attack, and was obliged to be taken to his quarters, was so ill at the time of the departure of the Cahawba, that his life was despaired of.

One of the disagreeable incidents of the New York election was the biting off of the nose of Mr. Wm. McSpedon (brother of Alderman McSpedon) by one Franklin Gregory.

The parties got into a quarrel, and a fierce scuffle was the consequence, resulting as aforesaid.

Ben Perry, a famous prize fighter, died in a London hospital recently of diphtheria.

Madame Kosuth's malady is understood to be cancer. There is but little hope of her recovery.

Blind Joe Parsons of Baltimore.

A correspondent of the Boston Transcript, writing from the hospitals at Alexandria, relates the following anecdote:

Joe enlisted in the 1st Maryland regiment, and was "plainly," a "rough," originally. As we passed along the hall we met him, crouched near an open window, lustily singing, "I'm a bold soldier boy," and observing the broad bandage over his eyes, I said, "What's your name, my good fellow?" he answered, "Joe Parsons."

"And what is the matter with you?"

"Blind, sir—blind as a bat."

"In battle?"

"Yes. Antietam. Both eyes shot out on one clip."

Poor Joe was in the front, at Antietam Creek, and a Minnie ball had passed directly through his eyes, across his face, destroying his sight forever. He was but twenty years old; but he was as happy as a lark!

"It is dreadful," I said.

"I'm very sorry to hear of it, sir. It might have been worse, yet," he continued.

"I was hit," he said, "and it knocked me down. I lay there all night, and I could not get up. I could stand by myself, but the pain, you see, but the balls was flyin' all round, and I wanted to get away. I couldn't see nothing, though. So I waited, and listened, and at last I heard a fellow groan, and say, 'Hello! who's here?'"

"Hello, yourself," I said. "Who's he?"

"He says, 'I'm a rebel!'"

"Hollo, yourself," I said. "Who's he?"

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## POLITICAL AND MILITARY.

In the year 1807, John Randolph of Virginia said to Josiah Quincy of Massachusetts—"We slaveowners in the South count upon the Democracy of the North as we do upon our negroes."

We see it stated in an eastern paper that General Rufus King is to be appointed General of the Military Government of Norfolk, and will enter upon his duties in a few days. This command will give the General an opportunity to recuperate his health, which was badly shattered by the hardships of the Virginia campaign.

This Chicago Tribune figures up eighty-three Republicans and seventy-five Democrats elected as the result of the Congressional elections. New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Maryland, Virginia and Kentucky, have not yet held their elections. They choose thirty members in the aggregate, and are altogether sure, are altogether groundless.

Proposals for about 13,000,000 of 7-10 bonds in exchange for legal tender notes, will be opened on Monday, 17th inst., at the Treasury Department, at noon, at which time they will be received, and the bids will be opened on Tuesday, 18th inst., at the date of October 1st, 1861. The interest will run from the dates of deposit, unless the successful bidder prefer to pay an interest cost from October 1st, 1861, on current coupons in coin, to be reimbursed at its maturity. Bidders must deposit with some Assistant Treasurer 10 per cent. of the amount offered, and the balance in cash, or the certificate of deposit.

The status of Charles Sumner in Massachusetts is at last settled. In 1851 he was elected by a coalition, said by its enemies to be corrupt. He was at that time a new and untried man, and he was elected by general consent and without dissent, his enemies said because he had been assaulted in the Senate chamber by South Carolina. He was elected, and the battle was fought to the utterance. Charles Sumner stands approved. His policy is the policy of Massachusetts; when he speaks, he speaks the voice of Massachusetts.

The Scioto Gazette will say that there are just two classes of people who denounce the Proclamation, viz., the rebels in the South, and their friends in the North.

The advance in the price of printing paper has been so great that the New York newspapers intend to advance the price of their sheets to agents and newsmen to two dollars per hundred. It is also understood that the papers in Boston intend to do the same. In addition to the advance in the price of paper, is the government tax of 2 per cent.

Rumors of changes in the Cabinet are rife, but they seem to have no other foundation than the offering of a judgeship to the name of the President's cabinet, and the natural effect of McClellan's removal in exciting speculations of that nature. Should Sumner resign, Colfax is most generally supposed to take his place.

It is said that the rebel government is under the name of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Confederate States of America, and that the first general council will meet in Augusta, Ga., on Wednesday, Nov. 12th.

A judge of the court of sessions, well known to the people of this State, is in his broadest aspect, as well on the bench as in common discourse, on a particular occasion was addressed by a barrister, equally noted for the elegance and the force of his language, and he replied in the following words: "My lord, the pursuer, my client, is an itinerant violin player?" "What's that?" said the lord. "Is that what you call a blind fiddler?" "Vulgarly so called," said the lawyer.

"General," said Major Jack Downing, "I always observed that those persons who have a great deal to say about the first drop, should have a little of the first drop."

"While standing at a window around which a small group were gathered, and to whom I was speaking, a friend remarked to our venerable Uncle Bill that the ice-cream party was a very small harvest last winter." Turning to the speaker, Uncle Bill dryly asked, "Do they reap their harvest with an icicle (see side.)"

"Well," that's always the way with the good fellows," exclaimed Mrs. Melrose, "they reap in the cold."

"The good fellows," said she, "they reap in the cold."

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## MISCELLANEOUS.

PEACHES, 100,000—embracing large variety, and including some choice and popular brands.

250 Packages, including assorted grades—Plum, Blackberries, Raspberries, Strawberries, and other fruits.

A full line of the favorite brands, also, LOBSTERS, SALMON, HALIBUT, HERRING, &c., &c.

Brands, Wines, Bourbon, Whiskey, &c.

A large variety of choice fine Old Brandies and Whiskies, (bottled), which we can confidently recommend as very superior.

Apple Brandies, Cherry Brandies, Peach Brandies, &c.

Confectionery.

Fig Paste, assorted Candies, Gum Drops, Licorice, Liqueurs, Syrup Gum, &c., &c.

Nuts.

A full line, including every variety.

October 1st.

The undersigned are Agents for